

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 20, NO. 10.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

We have the grip —THIS SPRING

Our young men's department has "the grip"—
the grip on young men's fancies,
For we have cloths bought and cut, solely for
young men—which means patterns and colors
few grown men indulge in; styles such as
young men alone demand.



But we haven't forgotten the young man either, for we have many staple garments for the young man of quiet taste.

Many a lad of 12, changing from short to long trousers, has been guyed for wearing his father's clothes.

Long-trouser suits, with all the manliness taken out, are difficult to make; but we have them.

Be in time to select some of the plums from our Spring stock.

H. LEWIS, THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

All Kinds of Seeds!

Seed Oats

" Wheat

" Rye

" Buckwheat

" Corn

" Peas

Clover Seed

Hungarian Seed

Timothy "

Millet "

White Clover "

Lawn Grass "

Onion "

Rutabaga "

Turnip "

AND ALL GARDEN SEEDS.

SPAFFORD & COLE.
We sell the Standaad Patterns.



TO THE LADIES!

We wish to call the attention of the Ladies of Rhinelander to the fact that we are just unpacked a new lot of the Flexibone Moulded Corsets—the variety that fits the form perfectly and gives the way that willows appear—so pleasing to the eye.

50-CENT CORSETS!

We have the best corset on the market for the above price.

See Them.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

.... FOR

Plows and Farm Machinery

BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Call at the store of the

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

MEETING OF ASSESSORS

Places Outlined for Systematic Work—Supervisor of Assessments Krueger Makes Good Suggestion.

The first annual meeting of the county assessors was held at the court house last Saturday under call of Supervisor Krueger, and important matters pertaining to the work were brought up and discussed. There was a very good attendance, but one assessor being absent. The meeting was one of benefit to all and without doubt much good will result. Default plans were outlined for making this year's assessments, and the values placed on property should be nearer correct than they have been in the past. The address of Supervisor Krueger is given below in full.

GENTLEMEN:
I have called this meeting in accordance with the new law which created the office of Supervisor of Assessments for the purpose of getting better acquainted and to give you instructions, as far as I am capable of, in this great problem of taxation. The different towns have elected you for the responsible persons of Assessors and it will be but justice to the people who put you in this place to do your full duty according to law. Make your motto "Justice to all," show favors to none. The main purpose for calling this meeting, is to ascertain, how the new law can be best administered, in order to secure an equal assessment in the different towns and also in the City. No doubt all of you realize that you have quite a job ahead of you, and there will be many difficulties to overcome, before you get through with this work. Read over the new assessment laws and instructions to assessors study them from now until you start out to do the assessing, and you will find much aid in them in doing the work.

The law says to assess all property at its full value and it should be done. This does not mean a higher tax; it means that you get a higher valuation in your towns, and this means lower percentage. To assess one man's property at full value another one at 70 per cent, and another one at less than one-half is a great injustice. It is taking from one and giving to another and usually it is the smaller tax payer who suffers through this mistake. I ask you to do your duty, and nothing more. Assess everybody at near full value as you can, no matter, rich or poor. By that you will do justice to all, and taxes will be lower, and will not be a burden as it has been to the farmer and poorer people. The valuation of this county should be increased nearly \$2,000,000. That would about reach the valuation the state has put on this county. We are paying state tax on over \$5,000,000 valuation, and the assessor's valuation is only 3½ million for last year. It is not so much the city as the surrounding country. The city valuation is about the limit. The state knows and also a few of us up here know that timber is a very valuable article, and should be assessed as near its full value as any other piece of property. Is this done at the present time? I say no. Some timber lands are not assessed at one-half of their real value, and I know of some that are assessed at about 20 per cent. of their real value. Is this justice? Is this a fair or equal assessment? No, and it is our duty to see that a change is made for the better. Some of you will say if we assess timber to its full value, the owners will refuse to pay the taxes and commence suit and either beat the town or county as they have done before. But I think it is safe to say that they will do no such thing. If all assessors do as the law requires they should do, assess everyone alike, at full value everyone must be satisfied. It is easier to do this than to assess at three-fourths value. It is just the same as speaking the full truth, or just one-half of it—the first one wins out in the long run.

It will take a good deal of sound judgment to assess all kinds of timber. You should always when doing this kind of assessing, take into consideration the expense of bringing the timber to market. There is some pine timber in this county in favorable localities, easy to be logged, which should be assessed at \$3.00 per M. stampege, and I don't think there is any pine timber in this county that should be assessed at less than \$3.00. Hemlock at \$1 to \$1.50; basswood at from \$3 to \$6; hardwood timber from \$1.50 to \$3.00, all according to locality, and your best judgment. So much about the timber for the present. In regard to farming lands, farmers and settlers, I never heard, that they refuse to pay their taxes and it is easy work to make an equal assessment on this kind of real estate. Where you will find your hardest work is in assessing those so-called cut lands. I might say here I have known of cut forties with better than 100,000 pine and other timber on them. I believe that most cut forties are in the hands of land speculators, and they want to pay as small a tax on those as possible. It will take only good common sense to assess those lands at their true value. If there is a stony, hilly forty, not worth over \$20.00 assess it at \$20.00, if it is worth \$10.00 assess it accordingly and so on. There are some cut forties which should be assessed at \$5.00 and \$300, and maybe more, because they will sell for that at a private sale, and the law is very plain on that point. Enough said on this question, which will very likely be brought up again by some of the assessors before we adjourn. The next is personal property. We will take the first on the list—Horses. I have looked over last year's assessment rolls of most of the towns

and find lots of room for improvement. The assessor should take horses at their value and not in a bunch lot. To take 40 horses in a town, put them in at \$50 or \$60 a piece at the average is wrong; a \$10.00 horse is a \$10.00 horse and should be assessed as such, and a \$100 horse according to that value.

I know of plenty of horses in this surrounding country that range in value from \$10.00 to \$300.00 that should be assessed accordingly. Next cattle, sheep and hogs, also, should be assessed more according to their real value, and this should be brought up for discussion later on. Wagons having a 3 inch tire or more should not be assessed, they are exempt. Gold and silver watches and all musical instruments should be assessed and should be more closely looked after by the assessors. It is not fair to have one man's piano or organ assessed and let the next door neighbor's escape which is often the case. Watches are pretty hard articles to get at for assessment, but should be assessed when found. Bicycles also should be assessed more closely. I think these are about all the points I care to mention in my address and most of my suggestions should be taken up more in detail by the assessors, as I don't claim to know it all. I will try and answer questions as far as I can. Certainly no assessor should leave this meeting unless fully posted in regard to the laws of Assessment. Should any questions arise which I cannot answer off hand, I will give my advice later in writing. You all know I am no lawyer. I thank you Gentlemen for your kind attention.

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FOR CITY IMPROVEMENT

The New City Improvement Association Held an Interesting Meeting and Outline Plans for Work.

There was a good attendance at the court house last night of the members of the new Improvement society, about seventy-five being present. The meeting was called to order by President Paul Browne. The report of the committee was read. Dr. Stone represented the committee on sanitation and gave a report as to what had been accomplished in that direction. The committee on public parks, lawns, etc., was represented at the meeting by Mrs. E. O. Brown who reported that she had received a consignment of 150 young trees from Washington, also plants and seeds, to be used where most needed. Judge Allian was down for a verbal report but owing to sickness was unable to give it.

A committee was appointed consisting of D. H. Stevens, D. J. Cole and Paul Browne to wait upon the owners of vacant lots and see if each property owner would not do something in the way of cleaning up and beautifying his premises.

A suggestion was made that a committee be appointed to ascertain what the cost would be to have a large number of window boxes manufactured and painted, as many as would be required by the members.

The question of starting a nursery was also brought up and discussed. Matt Stapleton offered to deed the association an acre of land for that purpose and stated that he would give any location that the society selected. A committee of three was appointed with instructions to take advantage of this offer.

The next meeting will be held in two weeks.

The Base Ball Season.

Within a few weeks the interest of the country will center on the base ball diamond. The attention of the people of the northwest will be divided among the American and National Leagues and the American Association, in which both St. Paul and Minneapolis have teams.

The American League has taken its place at the head of the list of all base ball organizations, and the American Association is the strongest of the minor aggregations.

The National will also have many adherents among the fans who have watched its progress for years. Strong clubs in each of the leagues indicate that this will be a year of hot races for the pennant.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press will print daily the box scores, summaries and a brief account of the games in each of the three organizations and the amateur games of the northwest. This will be in addition to its already comprehensive page of live sporting news.

The readers of The Pioneer Press will be assured of getting all of the ball news and will get it first hand.

Emigrants are Going West.

A special train of four coaches filled with emigrants pulled into this city from the East over the "Soo" line last Thursday morning. At this point the coaches were attached to the mixed freight and passenger train which leaves at 7:20 a. m. and carried on to Minneapolis, where they were transferred to the Canadian Pacific railway for Western Canada. The emigrants were mostly Germans most of whom have recently come to America. They will all locate in Western Canada on the fine farming lands now rapidly being developed there. It is learned on good authority that at least ten thousand emigrants have passed through Rhinelander for the west over the "Soo" line in the past three months.

Top Free From Scarlet Fever.

The Ladies of St. Augustine's Guild will hold an "Advertising Sale" on May 2 and 3, in the Newell building. There will be on sale many novelties of interest to housekeepers, besides foods of various kinds. There will be only limited amount of these goods and it is quite necessary that those who desire to purchase any of these things come early. There will also be novelties of interest to men.

In connection with this sale there will also be held a rummage sale.

Attention House-keepers.

The Mystic Workers of the World Organize Here With Thirty-Five Charter Members—Insurance Order.

Although Rhinelander has about as many fraternal orders as a city of twenty thousand population can boast of it yet remained for another organization to send representatives here, and as a result a new lodge was organized last night which will be known as The Mystic Workers of the World.

The lodge starts in with the usual full quota of members, thirty-five being taken in on the charter list.

The new order in many respects is similar to the MacLeans and Modern Woodmen but in one respect differs. A member is eligible to both accident and life insurance. In addition to the social benefit to be derived, certificates being issued in amounts ranging from \$100.00 to \$3,000.00. Heretofore the life insurance feature has been the main proposition with orders of the above class. The Mystic Workers go a step farther and improve apparently on the old order.

The meeting last night was held in the Old Fellows hall on Stevens street and was presided over by the organizer and a deputy from out of town.

We will publish the names of the officers elected next week.

Spruce at the Grand.

Uncle Josh Spruce was presented to an large audience at the Grand Tuesday night. The play has been changed somewhat from its original form and is even better than when it was presented here last. The part of Uncle Josh was taken by a new man who seemed to be a little too young and robust for the part. The supporting company carried their parts well. The band and orchestra figured prominently in the program and gave several very pleasing numbers. The brass quartette, two trumpets and two tubas, rendered a selection that was well worth hearing.

George Marshall was over from Woodboro Tuesday.

Call at the store of the

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

Death of Miss Anna Cooper.

A letter was received at this office this morning which stated that Miss Anna Cooper of Waukesha had died at the Mercy Hospital Tuesday, April 22, at 6:20 a. m. Miss Cooper was said to be a favorite with all who knew her.

Treat Fry for Rhinelander.

The fish eat Badger was attached to the north bound North-Western train Saturday afternoon and several cars of trout fry were left here. The game little fish were placed in a branch stream running into Four Mile creek. The fry were consigned to F. H. Parker and were placed by him in the stream.

NEW NORTH.

BURLINSON PRINTING COMPANY.

SHINELANDER, • WISCONSIN.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The time was mainly occupied in the United States senate on the 17th by a speech by Senator Morgan in favor of the Nicaragua canal bill. In the house the opponents of the Cuban reciprocity bill occupied most of the day, the feature being a vigorous speech by Mr. Gushman (Wash.) against the measure. He attacked the rules and declared members were being coerced by the speaker.

Consideration was begun in the United States senate on the 18th of the bill temporarily to provide a form of government for the Philippine Islands. Fifty-five private pension bills and a few other measures were passed. In the house the Cuban reciprocity bill, which grants a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba until December 1, 1902, was passed by a vote of 217 to 22.

In the United States senate on the 19th the conference asked for by the house on the Chinese exclusion bill was agreed to and Senators Platt (Conn.), Ellington (Vt.) and Clay were named as the senate conferees. Bills were passed granting permission for the erection of a monument or statue in Washington in honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the G. A. R. and 23 private pension bills, including one increasing the pension of the widow of Gen. Ludlow to \$50 a month. The house bill providing for reciprocal relations with Cuba was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba. Resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the senate at the death of Senator Kyle (D.) were adopted. In the house the fortification appropriation bill, which carries \$5,502,453, was passed and the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Maj. O. L. Pruden, one of the assistants to the president, died in Washington, aged 60 years.

A report made current by the interstate commerce commission says that in the three months ended September 20, 1901, 725 persons were killed and 2,602 injured in train accidents in the United States.

The novelist Frank E. Stockton died suddenly in Washington. The cause of Mr. Stockton's death was paralysis immediately resulting from a hemorrhage in the brain.

THE EAST.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the seven days ended on the 18th aggregated \$2,341,541,707, against \$2,251,110,585 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of last year was 4.6%.

In the United States there were 261 business failures in the seven days ended on the 18th against 193 the week previous and 205 the corresponding week of last year.

A trade review says weather conditions are encouraging heavy orders and assistance collections.

In New York a shipping trust to control British, American and German Ocean Lines has been arranged with a capital of \$1,000,000,000.

Willis Burton and Frederick Van Wormer (brothers) were found guilty in Hudson, N. Y., of murdering Peter A. Hallbeck, their uncle, and sentenced to death.

It is said that J. P. Morgan and associates now control 125 ocean liners in companies representing a combined capital of \$150,000,000.

Members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have issued an appeal to workingmen urging them to work for the passage of an anti-injunction law.

A loss of 3½ points in sugar stocks on the New York stock exchange is given as the result of the action of congress in removing the differential, and the loss to refiners if the law is passed is estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

At New York Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was installed as president of Columbia university. He succeeds Seth Low, now mayor of New York. President Roosevelt and Dr. Harper were the principal speakers.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Missouri a court decision permits teachers to whip pupils whenever it is deemed necessary.

Dispatches say the outlook is encouraging for a large yield of winter wheat.

The government has decided that from and after next July 1 the issue of rations to the Apache Indians shall cease.

It is stated on good authority that the Bank of Montreal contemplates opening a branch in Havana and other cities in Cuba.

The Standard Oil company has gained supremacy in West Virginia, suggesting that representative Filipinos be called before the committee to give their views as to legislation.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., completed a fast auto trip from Monte Carlo to Paris, covering the distance of 1,020 kilometers in 17 hours.

Philip Wallace and Ellis Washington (colored) were hanged at Donaldsville, La., for killing Lee Geismar, a merchant at Geismar, on January 12.

Sally weather extended over the west, and the Kansas wheat crop is threatened unless rain comes in two days. The mercury reached 52 degrees at Omaha and 92 at St. Joseph.

Services in memory of John P. Altgeld were held at the Auditorium, Chicago, 2,000 persons attending. Clarence Darro, Bishop Spaulding and Congressman Lentz delivered addresses.

From 50 to 75 lives were lost in the burning near Cairo, Ill., of the steamer City of Pittsburg, bound from Cincinnati to Memphis, with 150 persons on board.

William McCarty, a railroad brakeman, shot and killed his wife at Lexington, Ky., on hearing she had sworn out a peace warrant against him.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A protest has been made by the Chinese government against the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippine islands.

In Ireland national league leaders look for a reign of terror to follow the working of the execution act.

A Colombian canal protocol just made public, asks \$2,000,000 rental for 14 years, paid to Colombia in advance.

In South Africa British military operations will go on in spite of peace proposals. Peace is expected by June 1.

The fighting Boers of the Transvaal and Free State will be given a chance to vote on peace terms by Kitchener.

The illness of Queen Wilhelmina is declared to be typhoid fever and a regimen may be necessary.

The belief is growing in London that the prince of Wales will visit the United States in September.

A dispatch says the strike in Belgium has been declared off.

Ilocos del Toro was captured by Colombian rebels after an all-night fight in which 20 men were killed.

At Matagalpa, Nicaragua, the military barracks were wrecked by an explosion and over 100 soldiers are reported killed.

Shocks of earthquake in Guatemala reduced Quetzaltenango to ruins and destroyed Amatlan. There is an unconfirmed report that 500 persons were killed at the latter place. The damage by earthquake at Tapachula, Mexico, is estimated at \$1,000,000.

LATER NEWS.

At Farland, Ind., a soda fountain in a confectioner's shop exploded, killing W. S. Richardson, the proprietor, and seriously injuring two children.

A court martial has been ordered for the trial of General Jacob H. Smith, who was in command of the United States troops on the island of Samar.

The reports from Kansas indicate that the state cannot raise over half a crop of wheat with the best of weather, and the greater part of the wheat areas need rain at once to save any of the crop. Even in the southern counties, where there has been plenty of rain, wheat has made but little growth.

Prof. Charles S. Huey, assistant in the department of physical training of the Kansas State Normal school, was stabbed in the right breast and had the upper portion of his jawbone crushed by young negro students. Both wounds are serious.

The transport Creek sailed for the Philippines, via Honolulu, with 500 men of the Second Battalion, 115th Infantry, and a number of passengers.

Jerome L. Mudge, superintendent of streets and parks in Manila, is dead.

The twelfth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans began at Dallas, Texas, the 21st.

In a fight between cattlemen west of Collingsville, in the Cherokee Nation, William Phillips was killed instantly and William Mayfield, Jesse Skidmore and Lige Johnson were mortally wounded.

Mrs. Abraham Antonoran, of Waukegan, Ill., saturated her clothes with kerosene and set them on fire, causing death in a few minutes.

The Vincennes apartment hotel in Chicago was destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

Fire destroyed ten acres of property at Quincy, Ill., including the Gem City saw mill.

A family of seven negroes were found dead in an old house in Chicago. They had been dead for at least a week and it is supposed that the father poisoned wife and children and then himself.

The river and harbor bill carrying an appropriation of \$70,000,000 passed the U. S. senate.

The thermometer registered 102 degrees in the shade in Nebraska, the 21st.

Rear Admiral Taylor will succeed Admiral Crowninshield as chief of the bureau of navigation.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Venezuela has ratified the protocol for the renewal of diplomatic relations with France.

John Quincy Adams Butts has just completed his half century of service as town clerk of Canaan, Me.

A shower of mud lasting two minutes darkened the sky and spattered windows at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A double tunnel under the St. Lawrence river is planned at Montreal by Quebec Southern railroad interests.

An Hebrew ceremony 2,000 years old was used at the corner stone laying of a home for orthodox Jews in Chicago.

The Texas civil court of appeals rejected its former opinion that the anti-trust law of 1890 is unconstitutional.

New York Central stockholders at a meeting in Albany authorized a capital increase from \$112,000,000 to \$120,000,000.

At New York Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was installed as president of Columbia university. He succeeds Seth Low, now mayor of New York. President Roosevelt and Dr. Harper were the principal speakers.

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STEAMER DESTROYED

City of Pittsburgh Burned to the Water's Edge.

Disaster Near Cairo, Ill.—Passengers in an Awful Panic—Ninety-Five Persons Believed to Have Perished.

Cairo, Ill., April 21.—The side-wheel steamer City of Pittsburgh, en route from Cincinnati to Memphis, was burned to the water's edge early Sunday morning at Turner's Landing, near Olmstead, Ill., 11 miles from Mount City, Ill., and 21 miles from this city. The early reports stated that 65 lives were lost, and that many were badly burned and otherwise injured, but the list of casualties is not yet definitely determined. Two boats and every available craft from this city went to the scene for relief. Efforts were made to catch the New South, and have her steam back for relief, but the New South had passed Paducah upstream before the telegram was received.

Passengers in Panic.

Most of the passengers were still in bed when Second Clerk Oliver Phillips gave the alarm. The engineers at once started all the pumping engines, while the crew brought all the hose into play. Amid the streams of water on all sides, the flames from the lower deck and dense clouds of smoke, the passengers rushed from their staterooms and a frightful panic ensued. The appeals of the officers and crew could not appease the terror-stricken crowds that interfered with those throwing water on the flames as well as with those working with the life boats. Few could adjust life preservers or do anything else for themselves. The smoke was stifling. Great clouds floated through the blazing steamer, choking the passengers and adding to the terror. Children cried pitifully, begging that they be saved. They knew, as well as their elders, that death confronted them, and clung to their mothers as though they alone could save them.

Life boats were manned and every effort was made to save the passengers from the scalding furnace of flames.

Sturdy boatmen rowed as they never roared before in their heroic work of rescue. From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with tongues of flame from the vicious bed of fire, made a most impressive, yet weird, spectacle. Boats were sent from the shore to help in the work of rescue, but the flames were only too surely consuming their work of destruction, to save all from the inferno. Boats, laden to their limit with passengers in the scant attire they were able to gather, were landed at the river banks. As fast as one boat could be emptied it returned to the ill-fated steamer, the heroic rescuers not waiting to catch a breath of rest.

Drowned or Burned.

The burning steamer was quickly headed to the bank, but passengers had to jump off the stern and try to swim ashore through the swift current. Many were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. Only one yard was saved without arms, and the women were taken off. About 20 or 25 were taken off in the junks. The rest were picked up out of the water. Help, except from people living nearby, did not arrive until 2:20 Sunday afternoon, and passengers, with only nightclothes, and without food, suffered terribly. Among the missing is a child of 12, Al Pritchard, and Clay Bruce and wife and son, and son of Archie M. Allen, of Pittsburg. Capt. Phillips says 20 or 25 of the passengers are missing and the same number of the crew. Two women passengers were severely burned, but will recover. They are Mrs. S. R. Leach, of Liverpool, O., burned about the hands, and Mrs. Ellen Farnore, of Arkon, W. Va., severely burned about the face.

Some of the Victims.

Mrs. Fannie McCullum, of Leavenworth, Ind., lost three children. Pat Burt, of Owensboro, Ky., wife and six children, were all lost. The body of a child, dressed in night clothes, was taken from the river at Mount City. Among the first bodies recovered were those of Capt. Wesley Doss, of Cincinnati, and Miss Marie Tissim, of Cannet, Ind. The fire was discovered at 4:05 a. m. There were 57 passengers and 20 all told in the crew. The fire started in the forward hatch, larder, board, and burned fiercely. When the steamer ran ashore escape was made over the cabin railing. Very few passengers or the crew were aware of fire until it was too late. The captain and clerk claim all 60 persons have been accounted for, leaving 60 people lost or unaccounted for. The steamer Maul Kilgore, Capt. Cole, brought the survivors to this place at six p. m., and several societies of this city rendered all assistance in the way of clothing, etc.

Wants Filippines Summoned.

Boston, April 21.—Señor Lopez has written an open letter to Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the senate committee on the Philippines, suggesting that representative Filipinos be called before the committee to give their views as to legislation.

Strike Is On.

Brownsville, April 21.—At a general council of the labor party held here Sunday it was resolved that work by the strikers in all sections should be resumed. The council issued a manifesto to the workingmen to this effect Sunday evening.

Took All the Cash.

Nashville, Tenn., April 21.—The bank of Goodwillie was visited by robbers, who blew open the safe and got all the available cash, amounting to about \$3,000. The box of the postmaster, containing \$200 in stamps and \$50 in currency, was also looted. There is no clue as to the identity of the thieves.

Earthquake in Mexico.

Mexico City, April 21.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at 7:30 Friday evening. Its duration was a minute and a half, exceeding any experienced in recent years.

Turks and Bulgarians Fight.

Salonica, European Turkey, April 21.—Another fight between Turkish troops and 25 Bulgarians occurred April 19 near Killidjia. Eight of the Bulgarians were killed, while the others escaped. Three of the dead men wore the uniform of the Bulgarian army.

Murder of Nora Fuller Known.

San Francisco, April 21.—Chief of Police Wittman officially announced Saturday morning that the murderer of Nora Fuller was C. E. Hadley, for 12 years accountant in the business office of a San Francisco paper.

Queen's Condition Unchanged.

The Hague, April 21.—The condition of Queen Wilhelmina remains practically unchanged. She does not lose consciousness and has taken a little more encouragement.

MORE

LAT SEEMON.
Thou that art not steel. Exodus 20, 23.
In an oratorical contest, a short time since, one of the young aspirants was convicted of plagiarism. The evidence produced, through the "deadly parallel," established the offense beyond a reasonable doubt, and of course the culprit must suffer the consequences. It is gratifying to know, however, that the offender meets the exigency in a manly way, and that the public is disposed to be charitable and forgiving. We may fairly infer that the young orator was not imbued with any wanton, reckless or depraved spirit, and that, in all probability, the act was more thoughtless than deliberate. The lesson will not be lost, and the experience will no doubt be valuable in teaching the importance and the developing power of self-reliance.

It may fairly be assumed that literary larceny comes within the libelition of the Decalogue. To willfully appropriate the results of the intellectual labor of others is a serious offense. It needs no argument to show that the tangible, written productions of the mind are the property of the producer, and that their deliberate appropriation is a rank offense against the moral law.

Of that law all thinking men are administrators. But are their judgments always just? The charge of plagiarism is easily made, and prima facie evidence is easily produced. Like all evidence it should be carefully analyzed and judicially applied. Sometimes, though rarely, whole pages are "ribbed," and many entire passages are extracted without giving credit. In such cases a verdict of guilty is inevitable. There is room for the "benefit of the doubt." A single offense may be condoned upon the ground of mistake or excusable neglect, but frequent repetitions are powerful evidence of depravity, and it is right that punishments should ensue.

But there are individual cases in which the parties are innocent though the evidence of guilt may seem conclusive. Two vigorous, original minds, pursuing the same line of thought, and reaching the same conclusions, are very apt to adopt the same or similar language. Persons living many miles apart, wholly unknown to each other, have been known to use identical words, yet it was indubitable that neither had seen nor heard of the other's production. Yet the charge of plagiarism has, even under such circumstances, been made and pressed with pitiless severity.

There is another phase of the subject to which we give little regard, but which is entitled to serious consideration. The operations of memory are among the most mysterious phenomena of human nature. The assertion may be extreme, but we are inclined to believe that nothing ever is really forgotten. The memory is an illimitable, magical page. Every thought the brain conceives, every sentence we read, is impressed upon that page and stored away for future use. In the deep, mysterious chambers of the mind they dwell, silent and alert, like the Slaves of the Lamp and of the Ring, ready to obey the behests of their master. But who is their master? We cannot tell them arbitrarily. Glendower toasted that he could "call spirits from the vasty deep." "And soeand, and soeanyone," answered Hotspur, "but will they come when you do call for them?" Soliloquies engraven upon the memory. We cannot press the King or rub the Lamp, or utter our little incantations and call these sleeping thoughts from their chambers in the brain. But they are the more serviceable slaves in that they wait upon our necessity rather than upon our will. We choose our subject, we start our mental machinery, we come to a point where we would give "our kingdom" for an inspiration, when suddenly the noiseless messenger comes with the very words we want. How and why have they come? We have not studied them out. We have not searched the lexicon for synonyms or fitful words. Our thoughts have been busy but they have not shaped any definite course or blazed any track through the intellectual wilderness. Yet instantly, like an electric flash, without any mandate from us, the words we waited for came, and we wrote them, we might almost say, under spiritual dictation.

Now it is a mental possibility that those words were original. But the probabilities are many to one that they have lain in the storehouse of memory perhaps for years, and now come forth roused by the electric shock of thought and impelled by your intellectual necessity. The words which have come so opportunely you may have walking years ago, and you supposed they were forgotten. They may have entered the chambers of your memory from the pages of Tennyson, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Marlowe, or any of the intellectual worthies long since departed, and you have had no suggestion of their presence until called forth by the mandate which memory most obey.

This is no psychological fancy, it is sober truth. These freaks, if we may so call them, of memory are frequent and inexplicable. There are few writers who have not, at some time, been confronted by this phenomenon, and discovered that some of their finest conceptions were the property of others and have been thus supplied to them from memory's magical pages.

Strictly speaking there is nothing original outside of scientific investigation and discovery. If we search

carefully and honestly we shall find our choicest thoughts expressed by others before us. Yet there is no guilt in this. No plagiarism there. We have selected our subject. We have marked out our line of thought. We have not, while in our mental labor, consulted the pages of others, but have used our own language as the words came to us. That is the only originality there is. Whatever subject we attempt we shall find ourselves many times foisted. But this should not discourage us. All written and published thought is matter for our education. We do not hesitate to repeat and utilize the facts of history because they have been more lucidly expressed by Gibbon, or Hume, or Macaulay, or Bancroft, or Motley. History is common property. It is for public and private education, a fund, like the encyclopedia, to be drawn upon in all occasions. The same is true of philosophy, of poetry, and all emanations of men's minds. We have read, studied and assimilated them. They have all contributed to the strength, development and symmetry of our intellects, and are a legitimate source of supply in our individual work. The only condition of use is that we shall utilize them as raw material and clothe them as gracefully, as richly and appropriately as our ability will permit. So long as we do this, giving to our task the best effort of which we are capable, and with an honest intention to rely upon our own thought and labor for success, we shall have the approval of conscience and need never fear the charge of plagiarism. So mote it be.

Deaf and Dumb School Open.

The new deaf and dumb school commenced Monday morning on the spring term of work with a total enrollment of five pupils and Miss Gladys H. Greener of Columbus, Ohio, as teacher. The school is located in the Curran building in the Fifth ward.

Two more pupils are expected to enroll before the end of this week making seven pupils who will likely be in attendance.

WIS Summer Log \$200,000 Feet.

Tom Doyle, who has been acting foreman for the Brown Bros. Lumber Company at their camp near Trippa the past winter, left yesterday accompanied by a big crew of men for State Line, where he will operate a camp for the same company with the expectations of putting in 3,500,000 feet of timber before the end of the coming summer. The company will operate a logging railroad several miles in length extending from the main branch of the North-Western line into the heart of the biggest portion of the timber and will ship the logs to this city where they will be manufactured into lumber in the company's saw mill here.

North-Western Improvements.

A gang of painters employed by the North-Western Railroad Co. have been busy this week in this city touching up the fences, depot, and switch targets of the company. They covered up the old finger marks and the weather stains with bright and somber colors that enhance the general appearance of things to a marked degree.

A way freight brakeman leaped up against a switch target shortly after the painters had got through with it Monday. He felt something sticky on his hand and found that it was white paint. He walked over to the scales and tried to wipe off the offensive matter, and daubed his hand with red paint. He then hurried up to the depot with the intention of washing the mixture off with soap and in his attempt to open the door wiped up a lot of black paint from it. His remarks as he wended his way out to a vacant lot to scrub the coloring off with sand will not do to print in these columns.

PELICAN LAKE NOTES.

J. C. Weston was in town a few hours Sunday.

Dan Morarity is in town looking over his timber.

Mrs. W. E. Barker spent Monday in Rhinelander.

Frank Ryan, a brakeman on the Grandin Branch is laying off a few days.

Mrs. M. Beroyer and son Louis spent a few days last week at Watersmeet, visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Adile and Lillie Revoys, Nanny May Perry, Maude and Will Rice took in the Modern Woodmen dance at Elcho last Saturday.

Jerry List.

Following is the list of names of the persons drawn to serve as petit jurors for the next general term of circuit court for Oneida county, commencing on the 5th day of May, 1902, to wit:

1. A. C. Daniels — Phinelander

2. F. E. Tripp — Town of Pelican

3. Louis Clark — Phinelander

4. J. H. Morris — Phinelander

5. F. N. Shepard — Phinelander

6. Mike Evans — Town of Pelican

7. Alex. Cohen — Phinelander

8. Grant Johnson — Phinelander

9. Walter Kierler — Town of Pelican

10. Mrs. John Morris — Wausau

11. Samuel Moore — Phinelander

12. Fred. Peckard — Phinelander

13. John Phillips — Town of Pelican

14. Fred. T. Lovell — Town of Pelican

15. Morris McRae — Phinelander

16. Harry Murray — Pelican Lake

17. W. J. Morris — Town of Newfield

18. John Feltz — Town of Pelican

19. Fred. Peckard — Phinelander

20. John Phillips — Town of Pelican

21. Morris McRae — Phinelander

22. Harry Murray — Town of Newfield

23. John Feltz — Town of Pelican

24. Fred. Peckard — Phinelander

25. John Phillips — Town of Pelican

26. Morris McRae — Phinelander

27. Harry Murray — Town of Newfield

28. Fred. Peckard — Phinelander

29. John Feltz — Town of Pelican

30. Fred. Peckard — Phinelander

31. Harry Murray — Town of Newfield

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The New Model
"R&W" Trousers
for 1902--

world-famous for their "stylish curves of leg and hip"—are recommended to your attention and inspection. Perfect in design—built upon lines of beauty seldom seen in custom garments—they are

STANDARD OF
EXCELLENCE for
STYLISH DRESSERS.

The complete line which we are now showing embodies a diversity of fabrics and range of prices not found in all other makers combined. Let us offer you first choice.

THE HUB.

Read the above ad. of the Hub store.

Buttrick patterns at Bronson's. Watch the Cash Department store. Don't lose sight of the Cash Department store.

Keep your eye on the Cash Department store.

C. C. Smith of Hurley was a Sunday visitor here.

Henry Stiles came over from Woodboro Friday.

Jay Forsyth of Star Lake was in the city Tuesday.

A. E. Weesner was at Three Lakes on business Friday.

Oscar Jensen was over from Woodboro last Saturday.

Dan Healy of Wausau was in Rhinelander last Saturday.

A. C. Bluechart was over from Three Lakes Tuesday.

Mike Langdon spent Sunday with his family in this city.

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

H. M. Boyer of Merrill was here on business Saturday.

Claude Badelaine was over from Eagle River yesterday.

M. O'Donnell was a Hazelhurst visitor here last Saturday.

E. E. Greene was up from Monroe on business last Friday.

J. E. Leney of Grand Rapids was in the city on Sunday.

W. D. Brown of Ashland was an over Sunday visitor here.

B. H. Hammond of Clintonville was in the city Saturday.

Shoes at Shauder's. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

W. H. Tooley of Nellieville was a Monday caller in this city.

John Meyer of Monroe spent Tuesday in the city on business.

Rohit Layton was down from Ashland on business Saturday.

"The Man of Mystery" next Wednesday night at the Grand.

H. A. Freeth of Wausau was a Tuesday visitor in the city.

Paul Browne transacted business at Pelican Lake last Friday.

John Birn of Ashland called in the city for a few hours Friday.

Arthur Taylor transacted business at Pelican Lake last Friday.

A. F. Ally of Escanaba, Mich., was a visitor in the city Monday.

Mrs. H. F. Jillson of Monroe did shopping in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. Thomas Melody visited her sister at Kaukauna last week.

F. A. Larson of Tomahawk was in the city Monday and Tuesday.

Geo. Langley, the Merrill lumberman, was in the city Saturday.

A. J. Woodeck of Antigo spent the last of the week in the city.

Mrs. N. T. Baldwin is the guest of friends in Eagle River this week.

Mrs. W. E. Barker of Pelican Lake visited in this city last Saturday.

B. M. Louk of Three Lakes spent the first of the week in the city.

O. A. Miller of Merrill was a city caller the latter part of last week.

Jas. Tommey was over from Three Lakes the latter part of the week.

J. T. Hagen was a visitor in Milwaukee several days of last week.

A fine assortment of the, all-styles, all-patterns, is shown at the Hub.

A fine assortment of Buttrick patterns, the latest out, at Bronson's.

Frank Federer of Three Lakes transacted business here Saturday.

E. Spear of Neenah transacted business in the city the first of the week.

Mrs. W. Sawyer returned to her home in Lac du Flambeau Tuesday.

J. H. Barnhart was up from Antigo last Thursday on a business trip.

Spring cuts at the Hub, the most up-to-date patterns. Bring in the boy.

Notice the light and springy step of the Hub's shoe patrons. The Florsheim shoe does the trick. No limping when you wear the Florsheim.

Buy sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 28-2. Mack McLaughlin.

Jacob Johnson of Ironwood, Mich., was in the city transacting business last Saturday.

Tell your cook to order the meats at the Star Market (23-2). Poor meat, dear fat price. Horr & Co.

Mail orders receive as prompt attention as waiting customers. High quality, moderate prices. Horr & Co.

"Jed" Brussels was over from Arbor Vitae enjoying a visit with his many friends last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. McMasters, night operator for the "Soo" line in this city spent Saturday with friends at Juddford Junction.

Nels Evenson left Tuesday for Menominee, Hazelhurst and Woodruff on business connected with the Hub store.

Will Ashton, Jr., Charles Vaughan, and Gerry Brown spent Saturday at Deerbrook fishing for the game trout.

Miss Gay Thompson and Miss Eva Martel spent Thursday of last week in Ironwood, Mich., the guests of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cook of Oconto were in the city last Friday on their way to Pennington to visit relatives.

Dan Sullivan arrived Tuesday from Leech Lake, Minn., and will remain in the city for a few days visiting his family.

Mrs. Frank Reed returned Tuesday to her home in Gladstone, Mich., after a two week's visit with relatives and friends.

Ed. Faust, Ed. Markham, and the Misses Olive Rogers and Francis Gaukett were visitors at Hazelhurst Jet. Sunday.

FOX SALE—Good house and lot on north side for sale at a big bargain taken at once. Inquire of W. W. Carr, 39-1.

Mrs. Bert Prior was up from Pelican Lake the last of the week, a guest at the home of Mrs. G. A. Prior in the Fifth ward.

Mrs. Edward Washburn entertained about thirty-six of her lady friends at a five o'clock tea last Thursday afternoon.

S. E. Olson, the popular fruit man of Ironwood, was in the city calling on our merchants and fruit dealers last Thursday.

W. H. Gilligan and J. C. Wilson were at Parish the latter part of the week, fishing for trout. They met with success.

We manufacture our own sausage. Every pound guaranteed to please. A trial order will prove this statement. Horr & Co.

Mrs. Emma Reed of Gladstone, Mich., is in the city this week, visiting friends.

Percy Munger, the Janesville pickle man, called on his trade in the city last Friday.

Wm. Ashton and B. L. Horr fished for trout at Prairie river a few days of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schwartz and children were visitors in Minneapolis over Sunday.

G. F. Simborn, a prominent Ashland man, was a caller in Rhinelander last Friday.

J. P. Hobart, the Jeffries physician, was in the city Saturday on professional business.

A little girl made her appearance at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Wolfe Monday morning.

Mrs. J. T. Hagen returned the latter part of last week from a short visit in Milwaukee.

J. F. Smith, a well known Lac du Flambeau lumberman, was in the city on business Saturday.

Mr. Williams, the school supply man of Eau Claire, was in town last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. E. J. Squier and little daughter Nellie of Merrill returned to their home in Stevens Point for a short visit yesterday.

Charles Hammond of Gladstone, Mich., spent Friday and Saturday in the city. He was on his way to Manitowoc, his home.

Ira J. Weeks of Wausau, representing the International Correspondence schools of Scranton, Pa., was in the city the first of the week.

Mrs. T. F. Hunter and daughter Nellie of Merrill returned to their home in Stevens Point for a short visit yesterday.

Attorney George O'Connor of Eagle River was in the city Monday on business and for a short visit with his brother, Dr. C. H. O'Connor.

Dr. T. B. Melndoe was called to Sainte Marie Tuesday morning by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his aunt, Mrs. W. L. Beers, who has been unwell for some time.

A. Shauder has decided to close out his stock of ladies' shoes and offers the shoes he now has on hand at prices that should sell them quickly. He solicits an inspection of the stock.

Mrs. Chas. Brady and little son departed Saturday morning for their home in Bemidji, Portage county, after enjoying a ten days' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Stanleton.

If your stockists have run down at the heel and the backskin and leather do not take one to the other, call at the Hub and see the splendid assortment of hose. Style and wearing qualities the best.

A full and complete line of the celebrated Buttrick patterns can now be found at the store of C. D. Bronson on Brown street. Mr. Bronson now has the exclusive agency for these patterns in the city.

Henry Turner of Escanaba, Mich., spent a few hours in the city Saturday morning on his way to Milwaukee. Mr. Turner has been cooking in a lumber camp in upper Michigan during the winter.

The fast line of ready-to-wear clothing ever shown in Rhinelander is now on display at the Hub clothing stores. The suits are the full equal of garments made by tailors at from ten to twenty dollars more in price.

Two of the children of A. Thrall, in the Rice & Thrall Lumber Co., are ill with the measles. Mr. Thrall's family had but just settled here, having arrived from Oshkosh two weeks ago. They reside on the north side.

D. R. McMillan, a cook in one of the Robins Lumber Co.'s camps, was taken to the hospital Tuesday. He was suffering with inflammatory rheumatism and was in great pain. Dr. Welch is the attending physician.

Gus Urbane moved his family to Rhinelander this week, where he will continue in the employ of D. Hamill. Gus is a competent horse-dealer and will doubtless meet with his share of success in our sister city.—A. G. Republic.

Frank Farrot left Friday morning for Hortonville, where he attended the funeral of his brother's wife, Mrs. J. Perrot, who died there Thursday at the advanced age of 56 years. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon.

The four act melodrama by Mark E. Swan, entitled "The Man of Mystery," will be the bill at the Grand opera house next Wednesday night at the Grand. The production is said to be one of thrilling interest and has been presented at all the leading theatres in the neighborhood. Seats for the play will be on sale at the Hub store on Brown street.

Isaac Wedge departed Monday morning over the "Soo" line for the state of Idaho, where he will make his future home. He was accompanied by Miss Maud Hunter, who has made her home with him while in the city.

A. E. Williams, a fire loss adjuster with headquarters in Neenah, was a business visitor in the city Tuesday.

Green mixed 4 foot wood for sale. Quantities to suit purchaser at \$2.50 per cord. Inquire at this office. J. H. Barnhart was up from Antigo last Thursday on a business trip.

Spring cuts at the Hub, the most up-to-date patterns. Bring in the boy.

Notice the light and springy step of the Hub's shoe patrons. The Florsheim shoe does the trick. No limping when you wear the Florsheim.

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For good serviceable shoes call at the store of A. Shauder on Brown street. He carries a complete line of men's shoes, all of which are guaranteed to be wearing qualities.

H. M. Kemp of the Wabash Screen Door company was a Saturday visitor in the city. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kemp, who spent a few days here, the guest of friends.

George Bucklin, a former resident of this city, but now of Antigo was in the city for a few hours Friday morning. Mr. Bucklin is engaged in the insurance business at Antigo.

Andrew Lind returned the latter part of the week from a week's visit at Tomahawk and points along the "Soo" line taking orders for clothes requiring his services. Alex. Lindgren. He reports business on the road as brisk.

The young people of the Swedish church will serve supper in Solberg's hall Saturday evening from six to ten. Price 25 and 35 cents. All are cordially welcome.

Mrs. Fudge and friend of Tomahawk Lake were in the city Tuesday, coming down to witness the production of "Uncle Josh Sprucey" at the Grand in the evening.

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Dr. Charles M. Gleason of Chicago is in the city this week, enjoying a few days' visit with his many acquaintances. Dr. Gleason was at one time principal of our city public schools. He is a graduate of the Rush medical college of Chicago.

Francis Ulrich returned to this city last Friday, after enjoying a few weeks' visit with relatives and friends at points in the southern part of the state. Francis has hired out to Langley & Alderson to cook this summer in one of their big camps in this vicinity.

John DeVos came up from his new home in Milwaukee on the morning passenger last Saturday for the purpose of getting his household goods in readiness for shipment. He returned on the noon train, accompanied by his wife.

THE STORY TELLER

A LULLABY.

Safe in your cradle bed, baby, my sweet
Fold hands to quiet and still rest as feet
Nestle your head in the soft pillow white—
Hush-a-by, hush-a-by, baby, good night!
Drop the vined curtains before your blue eyes—
Angels will lead where your short journey lies.
Fair little pilgrim, and Dreamland night—
Hush-a-by, hush-a-by, baby, good night!
Place you sweet flowers low 'mid the grass—
Scattered by fairies for you as they pass;—
Wander till dawn in the Sunbeam bright—
Hush-a-by, hush-a-by, baby, good night!
Over a sunbeam that he'd fly's the way—
Wait you and me you will ride with the day;
Into my arms you will spring with delight—
Hush-a-by, hush-a-by, baby, good night!—
—Jeanette Burrows-Lord, in Chicago Ad-
vance.

Amasa Holden's Square Deal

By CLARENCE HAWKES.

AMASA HOLDEN was not a miser, neither was he a skinflint, but at the same time he always looked at a dime several times before he parted company with it. His neighbors said that he was a trifle near, which is a provincial expression that describes to a T the prevailing characteristic of many a New Englander.

So hard is it to perceive this ethical equipoise that an interesting thesis might be written upon the well meaning, prudent people who have started out by being saving and careful and have ended by being miserly and mean to the last degree, and finally starved their souls into a wretched penury that is about as bad as prodigality.

Amasa had been known to count the pence upon a favorite tree that he might know if the boys took any, and he had often boasted that when a young man he had lost a cent at a certain spot in the road, and so deeply was this loss engraven upon his mind that he never passed that place but he thought of the long-lost penny and computed what it would have been worth if it had been at interest ever since, instead of rusting in the mud.

"Six per cent, compounded twice yearly, that is what does the business, and more of you kin git it." This was his maxim for all times, and the one he invariably quoted when his opinion was asked on any question whatsoever.

Aunt Betsey, his better half in every sense of the word, had sickened of this suffocating penury and passed into the old cemetery two years before the incident of the fair and square bargain, and although she had not had a new gown during the last 20 years of her life and had always been scrimped for the necessities of life, yet she had the finest headstone in the cemetery, upon which her many virtues were engravured.

Amasa had never been the same since Aunt Betsey's death, and signs of the final disintegration were only too apparent. The second spring after found him so far from robust that he had decided, after many debates with himself, to let out the sugar place, something that never would have happened had he been the old-time Amasa.

"Yes," he had said, reluctantly, when questioned about it at the grist mill. "I don't feel equal to it. I ain't as bantam as I was once, especially in the cold weather. Why, this winter I've been real plumpin', than is

Amasa argued, and expostulated, dwelling upon the merits of his bush, and the high price that sugar was sure to bring this season, but on that point the deacon was set.

"I ain't like you, Amasa," he said, after the other had exhausted every argument, and his opponent still stood firm. "I make my price an' then stick to it, that's me."

"You want ter rob me," whined Amasa, "you want ter git it for nuthin'."

"No, I don't. I want jest what is fair and square, an' no more. That's the way that I have alius done, an' I alius expect to," said Silas.

"Wall, it's too much, it is too much," replied Amasa. "I can't afford ter let it go fer that."

"Take it or leave it, them," replied the deacon, taking up his lantern;

"it is a fair offer fairly made, an' will be stow to, but if you don't want ter accept it, all right."

The deacon stood with one hand on the latch, and waited for the miser. Amasa wavered.

"It's too much," he said at last, "but I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll divide this way if you want to take the place."

"You give me three-fifths of the sugar, an' you take two-fifths, an' then I will gin you half an' one of my fifths. That's what I call a fair'n square deal, an' right ter both us, but fer me ter gin you half is too much, too pesky much, an' sugar gin' ter be so high."

"All right," said the deacon, after a minute's reflection. "I'll do it. Shake hands on it, an' call it a bar."

"Now, that ain't my way," replied Amasa, nothing disturbed by the miller's insinuation. "That ain't my way. My motto is six per cent, compounded twice yearly, and more of you kin git it."

"Wall," said Si Brown, as Amasa was leaving, "it is a pretty bush, all on the south side, an' easy ter gather, an' if you don't want all that comes out at the trees, maybe I'll take it. I'll come up an' see you tonite, if nuthin' comes up ter hinder."

It was the last of February. A big thaw had set in two days before, and the roads were very slushy. Silas found nothing but good going as he climbed the long hill up which the crossroad led to Amasa's sugar place. The long stag that he carried was of very little use, and it bothered him considerably striking in the drifts and whacking against the lantern.

"Guess I might better left this pesky stick at home," he muttered, as he stepped in a deep hole, and the lantern sprung round and whacked the globe against it. "I'll be a breakin' la' this lantern the first thing I know, and then there won't be nuthin' to do chores with."

Feminine View.

He do you believe that all men are born free and equal?

She—Yes, and I believe all women are born a little more so.—Chicago Daily News.

the ole miser," said Silas, scowling, as he came in sight of the large two-story dwelling that Betsey Holden had been so proud of before penury had robbed it of half its charms.

"The ole miser won't even burn one of Aunt Betsey's taller dips. If I ain't gittin' stinger an' stingier I'd druther be a pauper than sick as Amasa, easy day. Wonder what made him git so, anyhow? He didn't used to be so, but he was alius a little near, and how it has grown on him! I don't suppose that can do anything with that bush. Guess I her cum on a fool's errant, as far as that is concerned, but I thought I'd like to come up runny how an' see how the place looked, now Betsey is gone. I guess it will be pretty lonesome."

Silas was still thinking out loud, in this abstracted manner of his, when he knocked at the front door.

"Come in," said Amasa's voice, and Silas knew from the sudden draft that the door had been opened.

"I ain't got no light ter-night, an' I thought of we didn't have any you wouldn't mind sittin' by the fireplace. I think it is just as pleasant, an' it saves it."

Silas laughed. "Why don't you burn some of Aunt Betsey's taller dips?" he asked. "I reckon that she had about a million us mums made."

"Oh, no," replied Amasa, "there were only a few, an' I am savin' on 'em for an emergency."

"Why can't you light one or them famous dips an' celebrate my coming?" asked Silas.

"Taller's mighty high, an' a-goin' up every day," said Amasa, doubtfully. "Dunno but I might, seein' it's you, if you thought you'd take the bush."

Amasa went to the cupboard and after fumbling around for awhile returned with a bit of a tallow candle that had been made by dipping a twine string repeatedly into hot tallow.

"There," he said, triumphantly, as he lighted it with a sliver off a pine knot, "that is the first one or them candles that I her burned since Betsey died. My, ain't it bright!"

"Bright!" reiterated Silas, contemptuously, wrinkling and blinking as though the feeble light hurt his eyes. "Ef it warn't that Aunt Betsey made them dips, I would advise you to melt 'em up an' use 'em ter gress your boots with."

"You air extravagant, Mr. Brown, wastefull an' extravagant," said Amasa, "you won't never be rich."

"I don't want to be," replied Silas, "but let's get to business. What do you want to do about the sugar bush?"

"It's a mighty fine bush, all on the south side an' easy to gather, includin' the sugar house," said Amasa.

"I know it," replied Silas, "it is a good bush, but what do you want for it?"

"All I can git," said Amasa, "an' it is worth more, it is dirt cheap at more."

"Come, come," said Silas, "I know you want all you can git, an' more, twice over, but let's stop this con-sarned dickerin' an' git ter business; what will you take?"

"Wall," said Amasa, brought to the point by the other's imperative manner, "it is worth more, but if you will give me three-fifths us the sugar you can ter the bush for this season."

"I won't do it," said Silas, promptly. "I won't gin in. It ain't worth it, but I will take it an' gin half the sugar—an' half, that's fair, an' that is the last grain or sugar I will give."

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FAILURE OF RAINMAKING.

The Experiment in Western Kansas a Decade Ago That Failed But So Poorly.

On the original "public domain" there still remains unoccupied a very considerable part, comprising large areas in Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and other states and territories. Unfortunately, most of this is too arid for agriculture. By the help of irrigation, great areas, otherwise unavailable for cultivation, have been transformed into veritable gardens, but other regions, covering hundreds of thousands of square miles, may never be made available to the farmer because, as has been proved by careful investigation, the total rainfall, if evenly distributed, could not be utilized, would not be sufficient to water more than one-twentieth of this land. If this fact could have been realized a few years ago, an enormous amount of suffering and money loss could have been avoided, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Until very recently there existed a tremendous ignorance in the east as to the conditions existing in arid parts of the west. There has ever been a reluctance on the part of the public to admit that any portion of the United States could be unproductive. The treelessness of the great plains was frequently declared to be due to the Indians, who were supposed to be addicted to the practice of burning the forests. Indeed, it was actually imagined by some that rainfall would necessarily follow settlement. If people would move out into that part of the country, there must be rain. Anyhow, they could plant trees, which, it was believed, would bring rain. But in the arid regions trees cannot be made to grow.

With the extermination of the buffalo came the final conquest of the Indians of the plains. In 1871, the Comanches and Kiowas, who composed the hostile barrier as far north as western Kansas, were reduced to submission, and at the same time the Cheyennes and Sioux were humbled. Then followed a great rush into the arid belt. Thousands of good houses were put up, and vast areas were surrounded with wire fences. Many people put their dwellings on wheels and moved them bodily into the new country. Crops were planted, and all signs seemed to point to prosperity.

The crops, indeed, grew beautifully in April and May, but in June and July hot winds dried them to a crisp. Naturally, great suffering followed and the plucky homesteaders, after two or three years of struggle, were compelled to abandon the farms.

When the distress came, appeals for help were made to the government. Claims were actually presented in Congress which asserted that Uncle Sam having given the land to the settlers, it was the duty of the government to water them, and thereby make them habitable. Hence it was requested that the government establish irrigation works on a large scale.

Finally, the situation being desperate, it was demanded that a bombardment of the skies be undertaken for the purpose of producing artificial rain. In 1882 Congress appropriated a large sum to carry out this scheme, and \$7,000 was spent on an experimental effort in western Kansas. Explosives enough to stock a fair-sized volcano-like operation were shipped to that region, as well as 60 balloons, 100 kites, a freight car full of wooden mortars to fire bombs, and other apparatus. An arid plain was selected and the mortars were planted across it for a distance of about two miles. At suitable intervals of space the balloons were arranged for ascension, and a flight of kites was let loose.

The balloons were filled with one-third oxygen and two-thirds hydrogen, and each one was sent up under control of a double wire. When they reached the desired height, they were ignited by electric sparks, and the oxygen and hydrogen in them suddenly combined with terrific explosions, the two gases uniting to form water. At the same time the kites, carrying loads of dynamite, were set off in similar fashion, and the mortars were all fired to add to the din. It was the theory of the men in charge that there was plenty of moisture in the upper air, and that the explosion would make a vacuum in the atmosphere, into which the moist particles would rush, causing condensation and precipitation. Unfortunately, however, the experiments were a total failure.

Ping-Pong in the Harem.

Ping-pong has become a great favorite in Turkish houses, where it is played with great zest by the ladies who are delighted with a new amusement. The khedive of Egypt's mother, the khedivial, has set up a ping-pong table in her magnificent new palace on the Bosphorus, and the ladies attached to her play every day. One great advantage they have is that there are swarms of little black slaves who pick up the balls and save them all trouble. The khedivial has never seen snow in her life and remained this winter in Constantinople to see it. The winter has been very mild and she was growing very disappointed till one day heavy fall came. She at once ordered out her carriage and drove through her park to have a good look. When she got home she sent out for large trays of snow, with which she and her ladies made snowballs and peleted the little black slaves.

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Crimes Statistics of Greece.

Visitors to Greece are always amazed at the criminal statistics, particularly at the number of murders. Ordinary crimes—larceny and the like that prevail in other countries—are not general, but murders occur almost daily. Homicides in the province in which Athens is located average annually about one to 1,000 of the population.

The causes lie mostly in politics. The government has forbidden the carrying of concealed weapons, but the law is not enforced. A pouch or sheath for a knife and a revolver is a part of the national costume, and they are worn openly.—N. Y. Sun.

Female in Rome's Coliseum.

To attract the capricious taste of tourists it was recently decided at a meeting of the Society of Hotel Keepers at Rome that brilliant feasts should be given next season in the Coliseum. Attempts will be made to revive "under modern humanitarian conditions" the wild beast shows of the time of Nero.—London Globe.

Female View.

He do you believe that all men are born free and equal?

She—Yes, and I believe all women are born a little more so.—Chicago Daily News.

Weather Bureau Warships.

In case of a cold wave warning 100,000 telegrams are often distributed within a few hours, and the weather bureau claims that in one instance 40,000 words of property was saved.—N. Y. Sun.

Female View.

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YOUTH'S

The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

VOLUME 20, NO. 11.

Don't

The First Class in Sentiment &

By MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN.

If EDUCATION has done a great deal for you," said Leslie, regarding him critically, "but one thing was left out of your college curriculum, and that is sentiment."

Leslie Mason could say imperious things without being taken in earnest; and Steele Addison might have known better than to accept the challenge, but he was intensely practical and still young enough to take himself very seriously.

"Yes, that's the way with you women," he retorted, in an aggrieved tone. "If a man isn't markedly sentimental and doesn't strike attitudes and claim fervently of his devotion, you look on him as a sort of graven image. You count a calm, logical, well-trained mind as nothing. Any brainless fool can be softly sentimental, but it takes a man to be logical!"

Leslie sprang from her chair by the library fire and crossed the room to the dictionary stand.

"Listed," commanded she, striking an attitude and reading from the two-volume "Sentiment—from Latin sentire—to perceive by the sense of the mind; to feel. A thought prompted by passion or feeling; a state of mind in view of some subjects; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing; disposition prompting to action or expression." Steele Addison you stand convicted on your own testimony. Sentiment is not only a stranger to you, but you do not know what it is. A thought prompted by some feeling; is that necessarily markish? Feeling toward or respecting some person or thing?" must that be softly sentimental?"

Leslie warmed to her subject as she confronted him and continued:

"Sentiment need not be connected with a young woman or experienced only by brainless fools. You go on the street and see a man abusing a horse that has a load too heavy for it to pull! What is your first thought?"

The young man felt his feet touch ground, and answered, calmly:

"That the driver ought to be punished for overloading his horse."

"But don't you have a thought for the poor animal, a feeling of pity, a desire to relieve it, a wish, however vague, that you might put in a voice for the rest of its days?"

"I can't say that I do," replied Leslie, "According to Herbert Spencer's 'Synthetic Philosophy,' sub-human justice is imperfect in the sense that there exist multitudinous species, the instruction of which depends on the wholesale destruction of other species, and the individual of a species shall receive all the consequences, good and evil, of its own nature."

"Both Herbert Spencer!" ejaculated Leslie, in a disgusted tone. "I am talking about people who have emotions. Your case is hopeless, unless you can prevail upon some one to establish a school of sentiment and enroot yourself at once in the infant class. There may be a chance that you can stop living in the top-story all the time and get down for a visit in your heart occasionally."

"There's another way that you women have," replied Steele. "Practicing isn't argument. But if you are willing to start a class in sentiment, Leslie, enroot me. Call it a Kindergarten class if you want to, and you may advance me as you see me improving. At the same time I will endeavor to instruct you in logic. I feel sure that I can do you good, and it will be interesting to say the least, to experiment on each other."

"I don't care to become a cold-hearted logician or a crusty philosopher," answered Leslie, with a disdainful look, but I accept the offer, for the sake of the good that I may be able to do you. The class in sentiment will meet to-morrow afternoon and accompany its teacher to Hat Alley. It is my afternoon at the Hermitage, and when you see some of our protégés in that part of town you will surely know something of one branch of the subjectivity. No, as he began to speak, "don't mention Herbert Spencer again today."

For three months the teacher of sentiment and the teacher of logic tried with each other in furnishing precepts and examples to further their individual theories. Steele accompanied Leslie on her pilgrimages to Hat Alley; he saw how old and young loved her, he looked on at the work of the Hermitage club, he listened to her enthusiastic plans, and quoted Kant and Spencer, and discussed the survival of the fittest.

Leslie, with her natural enthusiasm, had thrown herself into the work wherever she saw anything that needed doing, as Steele, as Leslie permitted him, could see her in many lights—with a ruffled apron over her street gown, serving tea soup to skilled newsboys, deftly twirling Indian clubs for the instruction of a circle of working girls, demonstrating lower mathematics and the rudiments of English to a class of half-grown boys, or, perhaps, in the sewing class exemplifying some little piece of needlework.

One of Leslie's days at the Hermitage, Steele dropped in about the time for her to go home, and found the place deserted, save for an el-

derly lady who was helping for the afternoon.

"Where is Miss Mason?" queried Steele, after greeting Mrs. Morrison. "Oh, Mr. Addison!" began that lady, somewhat excitedly. "Sam Howard has been having trouble with Marietta, and Leslie went down there quite awhile ago to help make peace, and I don't dare to leave until the others come, but I'm beginning to get frightened, for if Sam has been drinking."

Steele had all the necessary information, and, forgetting politeness, rushed from the house, taking the front steps almost at one leap. He knew what it meant if Sam Howard had been drinking. It was with many misgivings that the Hermitage patron had viewed the marriage, not long before, of these two young people of the district. Sam and Marietta were hard-working young people, and cared for each other, but he would indulge in drink on rare occasions, and one drink meant a spell of crazy drunkenness.

Reaching the tenement where they lived, he sprang up the stairs to the little suite of rooms that the Hermitage club had furnished as a wedding present to the Howards, and burst open the door.

Against the wall crocheted the young wife, her eyes horror-stricken, her face white with terror, except where the blood was gathering under the skin from a freshly-dealt blow on her cheek.

Between Marietta and her husband Leslie had interposed herself. The man's face, with its bloodshot eyes, was that of a madman. He had evidently struck Marietta with his hand, but, with increased wrath that anyone should attempt to thwart him, he had snatched up a stick of wood from the floor, and even as she tried to soothe him he had the bludgeon raised threateningly.

With a spring Steele was upon the man, who, though powerful naturally, and with the added strength of frenzy, was to match for the newcomer, whose muscles were lashed by a rage that a man should raise his hand against any woman, and Leslie, of all women. There was a short, sharp struggle, and then Sam was overpowered and forced into a chair, where he sat in silent agony.

When Leslie would have thanked him and offered to help the frightened woman, Steele, with a final command, ordered her to desist.

"Go straight back to the Hermitage," he ordered, peremptorily. "And stay there till I come. This is to place for you. Hate no fear," he added, with still smoldering rage, "I shall spare the life of this brute, who so nearly killed you. When I have left some one to take care of his wife and to watch him, I will get a carriage and come to the Hermitage for you. Good-bye!"

And Leslie, so used to commanding and being obeyed, went down the stairs without a word. She did not wait for him, however, but as soon as she was out of the elderly ordered a carriage to take her home.

She arrived late for dinner, cold and tired, and with unstrung nerves, but as she knew that Steele would follow to inquire after her welfare, she put away her inclination to go to bed for a good cry, and, changing her gown, put on a brave face for the occasion, though her heart was anything but brave.

"It is a waste of time," she confided to herself, ambiguously, as she sat by the fire. "Men are all alike—they do not care for anyone but themselves, and Steele is only more honest than the rest in owning that he does not care, and does not care whether he cares or not. Of course, he is a gentleman, and would not strike a woman, as Sam did poor Marietta, but he has no heart, and that is bad enough."

It was a very mournful girl that Steele found a few moments later, but he was evidently too excited to notice her dejection.

"He has a new argument that he thinks will crush me," she said to herself, in dismay. "And oh, dear! I believe a day could crush me this evening."

"Leslie," exclaimed Steele, "I have come to tell you—"

"Please, Steele," she entreated, holding up imploring hand, "Don't speak of Kant or Darwin. My opinions are firm as ever, but I am too tired."

Steele was holding both her hands and beaming down upon her as he stood by her chair.

"Kant and Darwin may have been estimable men, my dear, but for me just at this time they have never existed. I have come to ask you to advance me to the first class in sentiment. Like a good pupil I have been studying at home. I have learned to carry your picture text my heart and to sleep with one of your handkerchiefs under my pillow. I press all the flowers that you put into my buttonhole, and I stroke a little curl of brown hair that used to lie just back of your ear. I think brown eyes with yellow lights in them are the sweetest eyes in the world, and my heart thumps like a trip hammer when you put your hand on my arm. Not content with thinking of you by day and dreaming of you by night, I have called the office boy Leslie, and addressed my gray-headed employer as Miss Mason. Having learned all this, I come to tell you that, as the dictionary says, I have a thought prompted by passion or feeling; that I am in a state of mind in view of some subject, namely, yourself; that my disposition prompts action and expression—Why, Leslie!"

Her face had dropped downward on the hands that held hers, and he felt two tears on his fingers. He stoops and lifts her into his arms.

"The school of logic will disband," announced Steele, a little later, "yet the principles are true, for failing in love with you is the most logical thing I ever did."

"The school of sentiment will also disband," replied Leslie, "as it only pupil has just graduated from the first class."

"In that case," added he, with a triumphant last word, as he dropped his lips to hers, "this is but a commerce-experiment—Tome and Country."

A faint smile.

"I'm going to settle down," remarked Singleton. "I'm tired of running around and having a so-called good time."

"Then there is nothing left for you but marriage," rejoined his friend Wednesday, with a long-drawn-out sigh—Congo Daily News.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Trot—"What's that peculiar odor about Miss Collygiger?" Ned—"I'm not sure whether she's been riding in auto or cleaning her dress with benzine."—N. Y. Sun.

Ascum—"Hello! Where did you get that black eye?" Donnas—"Hunting." Ascum—"Gum kick out!" Donnas—"Oh, no. I was just hunting trouble."—Philadelphia Press.

"I'll tell you a secret," volunteered five-year-old Dally. "What is a secret?" asked her little friend. "It's something nobody tells everybody else in a whisper," explained Dally.—London Answer.

"Haven't you a cigar for me, Herr Huber?" "Certainly! But I thought you were going to stop smoking?" "So I am, but not too abruptly. I've already quit smoking my own cigars!"—Fliegende Blätter.

"Miffins is always talking about how smart he is. It is his worst fail." "Not by a good deal." "What does he do worse than that?" "He talks about how smart his baby is."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Mother—"There were two apples in the cupboard, Tommy, and now there is only one. How's that?" Tommy (who sees no way of escape)—"Well, ma, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other."—Glasgow Times.

"Life is not properly arranged," complained Mr. Jaeger Ollmann.—"Sot" queried Mr. Poloxius de Bumm. "Aye, true. In the winter the critters roast us, and when we play a summer date we get a frost!"—Half-More American.

COST OF LIBRARY VISITS.

Estimated Expense of Visiting for Callers at the Large Reading Rooms of Chicago.

Each time anybody goes to the John Crary Library and gets a book out the institution spends 65 cents on its comfort, says the Chicago Tribune.

Again, how many of those who are learning at the Newberry Library appreciate the fact that for every time they are present in the reading room of the institution 45 cents must be expended to cover the cost of their visits?

It is safe to say that few if any of the thousands of men and women who enjoy the privileges of either of these institutions year after year stop to consider the financial consideration involved in their reading and study. And it is equally as certain that those who have made it possible for them to enjoy these educational privileges give as little thought to the cost as do the beneficiaries. But there is an old-time adage that "figures won't lie," and this is that the expense of maintaining the two libraries is a rather interesting feature of the public library question presented.

The fact of the matter is that each visit to the John Crary library costs more than 65 cents, but the excess cannot in justice be charged to the visitors of any one year or period, because expenditures are incurred in adding to the facilities of the institution, thus increasing its assets and its power to posterity. The average cost per year of maintaining the institution is about \$90,000, which is exclusive of money expended in securing new books, labeling and cataloging them and getting them ready for shelving. These items are chargeable to the assets.

In 1901 people paid 25 cents to the library and calculating on the basis of \$90,000 a year for maintenance the pro rata cost is shown to be approximately 68 cents. However, such items as binding, periodicals, books, lettering and repairs are not taken into consideration in this problem. There were, in total expense of more than \$32,000 would be shown and the pro rata cost would be correspondingly increased.

Students, however, are not disposed to consider the matter on this basis, for they say the number of persons who receive the benefit of their scientific study must not be overlooked.

The number of visitors at the Newberry library during 1901, including the museum, was 58,452, and the estimated cost of maintenance was \$37,000, making the per capita expense about 64 cents.

The difference between the number of visitors at the two institutions is explained by the greater number of subjects covered in the books belonging to the Newberry.

AN UNFAMILIAR TEXT.

It Was Truly Astonishing, But It Was a Forceful Illustration of a Great Truth.

Several years ago there labored in one of the western villages of Minnesota a preacher who was always in the habit of selecting his texts from the Old Testament, and particularly some portion of the history of Noah. No matter what the occasion was, he would always find some parallel incident from the history of this great character that would readily serve as a text of illustration, says the Star-Child Messenger.

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INTELLIGENCE.

I Want Everyone to Know Completely Its True Indication.

From the Leeds Saturday Journal.

This shows the no-nonsense disposition of Mr. Hodges of Orchard Grove, Ilkley, Yorkshire, who, having been cured by Vogeler's Compound, wishes every other sufferer to know of the benefits he has received from this marvelous remedy. He tells his story as follows:

Gentlemen—I find Vogeler's Compound a remedy above all others; for about this time last year I was in a bad way with my health, and could hardly drag one leg after the other. I had tried dozens of remedies advertised to cure indigestion and all its attendant evils, but was rapidly going from bad to worse, when I had the good fortune to be recommended to take Vogeler's Compound. I did so without much faith, and am thankful to say it made a new man of me. I had to give up people to live near me, and had to give up my work, under the worst forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. (Signed.) George H. Hodges.

Vogeler's Compound is the greatest remedy of the century for all stomach disorders and Liver and Kidney troubles in both men and women. It is sold in 5c, 10c, and 25c bottles, and by all medical dealers, and a free sample of the medicine will be sent to any address in the country. It is made by the proprietors of St. Jacob's Oil, Ilkley, from one of the finest of one of the most eminent living physicians.

Important Scene in the Senate.

Senator Pettit solemnly arose, as if to address the senate. He had been seated in his seat as a page, waiting for the words of wisdom which should fall from his lips.

With every eye upon him, Mr. Pettit reached around into the tall coat of his big stock coat and drew forth a plug of tobacco. Then he took a chew and sat down, without saying a word. Everybody waited—Washington Post.

KNASTY PRACTICE.

A nasty practice is what the Chicago Inter Ocean calls the putting of greased layers of wallpaper, one upon another, thus covering the silk and firms of disease that may be propagated in the very absent and decaying mass of flour paste, paper, animal glue, colors, etc.

The opinion of eminent health officers is to the effect that this practice should be stopped, as it causes great damage, and also take measures to prohibit these aristocratic treatments. Alabamians as a durable, pure and sanitary coating for walls.

The Inter Ocean says: "This is a very important question, and, as it costs nothing to do this damage, why take any chance?"

How much of the alarming spread of smallpox and other diseases may be due to unclean wall coverings?

A cynic is a man without ambition, since he cares not about things as they are, without trying to make them as they should be—Smart Set.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Larvate Remo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money paid to cure.

Nothing resembles pride so much as discouragement.—A. Smart.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

Quarries are not lost so long as the fault is only on one side.—L. L. K. C.

CONDEMNED IN MISSOURI AND CONFISCATED IN NEW YORK.

Judge Clarke of St. Louis has convicted and fined heavily a number of grocers for selling baking powders containing alum.

The week before the Health Department of New York seized a quantity of stuff being sold for baking powder which they found was made from alum mixed with ground rock, and dumped into the river.

The Health Authorities are thus taking effective means to prevent the introduction into our markets of injurious substitutes in place of wholesome baking powders.

At alum costs only two cents a pound, there is a great temptation for those manufacturers who make substitutes and imitation goods to use it.

Alum baking powders can be detected by the health authorities by chemical analysis, but the ordinary housekeeper, whose assistance in protecting the health of the people is important, cannot make a chemical examination. She may easily know the alum powders, however, from the fact that they are sold at from ten to twenty cents for a pound can, or that some price—like a spoon, or glass, or piece of crockery, or wooden ware—is given with the powder as an inducement.

As the people continue to realize the importance of this subject and consumers insist on buying baking powder of established name and character, and as the health authorities continue to make a chemical examination. She may easily know the alum powders, however, from the fact that they are sold at from ten to twenty cents for a pound can, or that some price—like a spoon, or glass, or piece of crockery, or wooden ware—is given with the powder as an inducement.

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HIGH SCHOOL DOINGS

C. H. E. Powers, Reporter.

The solid geometry class had an examination Monday morning.

The Clerc class expects to have final examination in about two weeks.

There being no quorum the literary and athletic society held no meeting Monday night.

Miss Matilda Abbott returned to school Monday, after being absent for the past three weeks.

The school library will be closed for the next week as Miss Smith has not as yet finished cataloguing the books.

The program last Friday was a decided success and was greatly enjoyed by the pupils as well as the visitors present.

For sale, a number of base ball pins, good as new, belonging to what was recently known as the first High school base ball team.

The new reading table which was placed in the High school last week, seems to be a very attractive place for some of the pupils.

The American history class will have interesting lessons the rest of the term. They have just started the presidential administrations.

On account of the storm Tuesday afternoon, the school room was so dark, that it was necessary to lay aside the school work for an hour.

The seniors held a meeting last Thursday, at which time they practically decided on their class play. The parts will be given them some time this week.

A special meeting was called for the literary and athletic society Tuesday night, but the boys seemed to be too busy to attend, and consequently there was no quorum.

At the present it looks as if it would be some time before we will be able to get a game of base ball. Antigo and Tomashaw don't seem to be very anxious to cross bats with us.

The Juniors held a meeting Tuesday afternoon, at which time a committee was appointed to look after the details of the junior hop (the coming event of the season.) Friday, May 9, was decided on as the date.

The first High school baseball team is just beginning to realize that they will have to do considerable practice work, before they will be able to meet any strong outside team. The game last Saturday resulted in a victory for the second team.

Now that the arbutus season is here, we ought to do something as a school towards giving the people in the southern part of this state an opportunity of enjoying this sweet scented flower with us. Nearly all the schools in the towns around us are planning to have an arbutus day. We should not let our neighboring schools get ahead of us.

At present the High school grounds are in very bad shape, and something ought to be done immediately towards beautifying them. This will give the newly organized Improvement association a most excellent chance to do some good work. And we do hope that Arbor Day will be fittingly observed this year by setting out trees and improving the grounds. The impression which visitors would derive from the present grounds, would not only hurt our school, but also the city.

The first base ball game of the season was played last Saturday afternoon on the old ball ground between the first and second High school teams. The score was 16 to 24 resulting in a decided victory for the second Highs. The game was hotly contested from the first and both sides played what is termed in base ball language "good ball," winning the applause of the spectators. The first Highs however were no match for their wire opponents and went slowly down to their defeat. Capt. Rogers, of the second team, looks very jubilant over the victory and says that he will put them up as the leading base ball team of the city. After a few days' practice work the boys expect to play no outsiders.

Sale of County Lands.

Oconto Co., State of Wisconsin. The Board of Supervisors of said county, having decided to offer for sale to the highest cash bidder (per acre for the whole list) all the county lands on which said county has perfect title and also all other lands on which the county has tax titles upon which the Statute of Limitation has run, according to lists in the hands of the county clerk, as shown on a map in his office, and lands amounting to seven thousand acres, more or less.

Sealed bids will be received and opened at the office of the county clerk, in the County House in the city of Rhinelander, May 16th, 1902, at 2 o'clock p.m., said bids to be delivered in person or by representative, at the time and place designated, each bid to be accompanied with a certified check or draft amounting to 20 per cent. of the bid price, as figure of 7,000 acres, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the party bidding. And any such check shall be forfeited, in the event that the party making the successful bid shall fail or refuse to complete the purchase upon the tender of a quit claim deed and all certificates, conveying the title as above described.

Where the title of the county fails to any parcel of land by reason of the tax having been paid for the year on which the tax deeds are based or by reason of the land not being taxable, the county will refund the purchase price paid by the purchaser.

The county board reserves the right

to reject any and all bids and nothing in this advertisement shall be construed to prevent such rejection.

Signed:

A. W. Brown,
W. B. LASSELLE,
Committee.

41-42-21

—H. T. Club Disbands.

The "H. T." club was entertained last Friday evening at Hotel Alpine by Mrs. L. Cleary at the final game of chess for the present year.

All the members of the club as well as a number of outsiders were present and the evening was very pleasant, but all too quickly spent. Delightful refreshments were served at a late hour by the hostess. The "H. T." club was organized last winter, meeting every two weeks at the homes of members. The gatherings have been greatly enjoyed.

Dates set for the Gun Club Meet.

Paul Brown was in Milwaukee last week in attendance at a meeting of the executive committee of the Wisconsin League of Gun Clubs. Dates were set at the meeting for the tournament to be held here this summer.

For Sale or Rent.

The Hiller farm, located within two miles of Rhinelander, 160 acres, 75 acres cleared, including farm equipment, tools, machinery, etc. Two-story farm dwelling house, large barn and other buildings. Will be rented at reasonable rates or will be sold outright on easy terms.

Write to or enquire of
J. G. DUNN,
Manager,
Administrator.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 25-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar Hilt to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. M. J. R. Headon.

To cure a cold in one day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Sc.

Cows for Sale.

We have about a dozen good milk cows for sale. Five of them are Jersey. Inquire at place, five miles south of city.
J. L. LEXON & SON,
March 24-11

Stop the Cough.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Merchants State Bank located at Rhinelander, State of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 12th day of April, 1902.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
COUNTY OF ONEIDA, }
BANKERS,

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bonds and Discounts | \$279,726.81 |
| Banking House | 15,000.00 |
| Other Real Estate | 16,665 |
| Stocks and Securities | 74,113.05 |
| Cash Items | 2,119.60 |
| Checks on other Banks | 67.29 |
| Bankers' Checks | 112,292.01 |
| U. S. and National Currency on hand | 10,915.00 |
| Specie | 8,155.25 |
| Safe and Cents | 17.00 |
| Deposit Box Account | 26.00 |
| Total | \$501,456.21 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Capital Stock | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund | 15,000.00 |
| Trade and Profits, less Loss and Expenses | 1,469.81 |
| Deposits | 427,986.73 |

Total.

E. M. H. Engstrand, of the above named bank, Merchants State Bank, Rhinelander, Wis., do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. H. Estes,
Treasurer,
Subscribed and sworn before me this 21st day of April, 1902. Chas. B. Peterson, Notary Public.

Correct, Attest:

E. O. BROWN,
S. H. ALLEN,
B. E. LEWIS,
Directors.

Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.